

Greatest Of All Times

Globally selected
PERSONALITIES



Nursing is a progressive art such
that to stand still is to go
backwards.

~ Florence Nightingale

AZ QUOTES



12 May 1820 <:::><:::><:::> 13 Aug 1910

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12 May 1820



13 Aug 1910

The Lady with a Lamp

Florence Nightingale

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florence_Nightingale

Florence Nightingale (/naitɪŋɡeɪl/; 12 May 1820 – 13 August 1910) was an English social reformer, statistician and the founder of modern nursing. Nightingale came to prominence while serving as a manager and trainer of nurses during the Crimean War, in which she organised care for wounded soldiers at Constantinople. She significantly reduced death rates by improving hygiene and living standards. Nightingale gave nursing a favourable reputation and became an icon of Victorian culture, especially in the persona of "The Lady with the Lamp" making rounds of wounded soldiers at night.

Recent commentators have asserted that Nightingale's Crimean War achievements were exaggerated by the media at the time, but critics agree on the importance of her later work in professionalising nursing roles for women. In 1860, she laid the foundation of professional nursing with the establishment of her nursing school at St Thomas' Hospital in London. It was the first secular nursing school in the world and is now part of King's College London. In recognition of her pioneering work in nursing, the Nightingale Pledge taken by new nurses, and the Florence Nightingale Medal, the highest international distinction a nurse can achieve, were named in her honour, and the annual International Nurses Day is celebrated on her birthday. Her social reforms included improving healthcare for all sections of British society, advocating better hunger relief in India, helping to abolish prostitution laws that were harsh for women, and expanding the acceptable forms of female participation in the workforce.

Nightingale was an innovator in statistics; she represented her analysis in graphical forms to ease drawing conclusions and actionable from

data. She is famous for usage of the [polar area diagram](#), also called the Nightingale rose diagram, which is equivalent to a modern circular [histogram](#). This diagram is still regularly used in [data visualisation](#).

Nightingale was a prodigious and versatile writer. In her lifetime, much of her published work was concerned with spreading medical knowledge. Some of her tracts were written in [simple English](#) so that they could easily be understood by those with poor literary skills. She was also a pioneer in data visualisation with the use of [infographics](#), using graphical presentations of statistical data in an effective way. Much of her writing, including her extensive work on religion and [mysticism](#), has only been published posthumously.

Florence Nightingale OM RRC DStJ	
 A black and white portrait of Florence Nightingale, showing her from the chest up. She has dark hair styled up and is wearing a dark dress with a white lace collar.	
	Nightingale, c. 1860
Born	12 May 1820 Florence, Grand Duchy of Tuscany
Died	13 August 1910 (aged 90) Mayfair , London, England
Nationality	British
Known for	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pioneering modern nursingPolar area diagram
Awards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Royal Red Cross (1883)Lady of Grace of the Order of St John (LGStJ) (1904)Order of Merit (1907)
Scientific career	
Fields	Hospital hygiene and sanitation , statistics
Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Selimiye Barracks, ScutariSt Thomas' Hospital^[1]

Florence Nightingale's Impact on Nursing

<https://www.history.com/topics/womens-history/florence-nightingale-1#florence-nightingale-s-impact-on-nursing>

Nightingale decided to use the money to further her cause. In 1860, she funded the establishment of St. Thomas' Hospital, and within it, the Nightingale Training School for Nurses. Nightingale became a figure of public admiration. Poems, songs and plays were written and dedicated in the heroine's honor. Young women aspired to be like her. Eager to follow her example, even women from the wealthy upper classes started enrolling at the training school. Thanks to Nightingale, nursing was no longer frowned upon by the upper classes; it had, in fact, come to be viewed as an honourable vocation.

While at Scutari, Nightingale had contracted "Crimean fever" and would never fully recover. By the time she was 38 years old, she was homebound and bedridden and would be so for the remainder of her life. Fiercely determined and dedicated as ever to improving health care and alleviating patients' suffering, Nightingale continued her work from her bed.

Residing in Mayfair, she remained an authority and advocate of health care reform, interviewing politicians and welcoming distinguished visitors from her bed. In 1859, she published *Notes on Hospitals*, which focused on how to properly run civilian hospitals.

Throughout the U.S. Civil War, she was frequently consulted about how to best manage field hospitals. Nightingale also served as an authority on public sanitation issues in India for both the military and civilians, although she had never been to India herself.

In 1908, at the age of 88, she was conferred the merit of honour by King Edward. In May of 1910, she received a congratulatory message from King George on her 90th birthday.



The Lady with the Lamp

<https://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/florence-nightingale-lady-lamp>

Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) was a legend in her own lifetime and one of the most famous women in British history. Her work in the Crimea set the standards for modern nursing. For the rest of her life, she continued to campaign for improved sanitary conditions in both military and civilian hospitals.

Training and appointment

Born into a wealthy family, Florence overcame the narrow opportunities offered to girls of her station. In 1851, despite the disapproval of her family, she completed a course of nursing training in Germany.

Moved by newspaper accounts of soldiers' suffering in the Crimean War (1854-56), Florence answered a government appeal for nurses. She was soon appointed Superintendent of the Female Nurses in the Hospitals in the East.

Arrival at Scutari

On 21 October 1854, Florence and her party of nurses left London. They crossed the Channel and travelled through France to Marseilles. From there they sailed to Constantinople (now Istanbul), arriving on 3 November.

At Scutari, near Constantinople, the conditions were dire. The dirty and vermin-ridden hospital lacked even basic equipment and provisions. The medical staff were swamped by the large number of soldiers being shipped across the Black Sea from the war in the Crimea. More of these patients were suffering from disease than from battle wounds.



Despite these conditions, the male army doctors didn't want the help of Florence and her nurses. At first, they saw her opinions as an attack on their professionalism. But after fresh casualties arrived from the Battle of Inkerman in November

1854, the staff were soon fully stretched and accepted the nurses' aid.

Florence and her nurses improved the medical and sanitary arrangements, set up food kitchens, washed linen and clothes, wrote home on behalf of the soldiers, and introduced reading rooms.

The Lady with the Lamp

Florence gained the nickname 'the Lady with the Lamp' during her work at Scutari. 'The Times' reported that at night she would walk among the beds, checking the wounded men holding a light in her hand.



The image of 'the Lady with the Lamp' captured the public's imagination and Florence soon became a celebrity. One of the main creators of the Nightingale cult was Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who immortalised her in his poem 'Santa Filomena'.

Florence and her nurses greatly improved the comfort of the men at Scutari. But, by February 1855, the death rate at the hospital had risen to 42 per cent. Florence

mistakenly blamed the high number of deaths on inadequate nutrition, not on poor sanitation.

The unventilated building sat on top of a damaged sewer. The death rate only dropped after the sanitary commission repaired the sewers and improved the ventilation.

More help needed



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IN THE MILITARY HOSPITAL AT SCUTARI.

In January 1855, Florence wrote to Lord Raglan, the British commander in the Crimea, pointing out deficiencies in medical arrangements for the sick and wounded at Scutari. She wrote about the lack of trained medical orderlies in the wards and pointed out that 'hundreds of lives may depend upon' addressing this situation.

Troubles and turmoils

Lord Raglan was sympathetic, but others were less enthusiastic. General Sir John Burgoyne believed that although 'the hospitals appear to me to be

in excellent order' and the patients' content, there was 'an under current of troubles and turmoils'.

He felt that Florence did 'not appear to be amiable in ordinary intercourse with her equals or superiors. She likes to govern, and bestows all her tenderness upon those who depend upon her'.

Crimean fever

On 2 May 1855, Florence left the hospital in Scutari in order to witness for herself the conditions of the army at Balaklava. Within a few days of her arrival in the harbour, she was struck down with 'Crimean fever'.



Although it was feared that she was near to death, Lord Raglan was able to telegraph London that she was out of danger by 24 May. However, her recovery was slow, hampered in part by her demanding schedule.

On returning to her duties, the exertion of travelling to far-flung field hospitals took its toll on Florence's delicate health. She was given a mule cart, but this overturned one night. Colonel

William McMurdo of the Land Transport Corps presented her with her Crimean carriage, which also served as an ambulance.

Statistics

Florence was also a ground-breaking statistician. When she arrived at Scutari, the number of deaths was not being recorded appropriately. Her use of statistics cut through rumour and hearsay, while diagrams provided hard evidence in support of her recommendations for reforms in patient care.

Through data analysis, she found that soldiers were more likely to survive if they stayed in the hospitals at the front (which had a 12.5 per cent mortality rate) than if they were transferred to the hospital in Scutari (which had a 37.5 per cent mortality rate). In 1859, in recognition of her pioneering work, she was elected the first female member of the Royal Statistical Society.

The chart below, which Florence included in one of her books, allowed multiple data comparisons in one diagram. It clearly demonstrated that more soldiers had died in the Crimea in 1855-56 from disease (shown in blue) than from wounds (shown in red).

Nightingale Training School

Florence returned to England in August 1856. In the years that followed, she continued to campaign for the reform of nursing and for cleaner hospitals.

By 1859, well-wishers had donated over £40,000 to the Nightingale Fund. Florence used this money to set up the Nightingale Training School at St Thomas's Hospital on 9 July 1860.

Once the nurses were trained, they were sent to hospitals all over Britain, where they introduced her ideas. Florence also published two books, 'Notes on Hospital' (1859) and 'Notes on Nursing' (1859), that laid the foundations of modern nursing practice.

Recognition and adulation

Florence was showered with awards and decorations in recognition of her work. She became a national icon.



Her contemporary fame was reflected in the production of merchandise commemorating her achievements. Florence herself was publicity-shy and was appalled at the adulation she received. But this did not prevent the development of a whole industry based on her celebrity.

Queen Victoria herself awarded Florence a jewelled brooch, designed by her husband, Prince Albert. It was dedicated: 'To Miss Florence Nightingale, as a mark of esteem and gratitude for her devotion towards the Queen's brave soldiers.'

Later life

Florence later suffered from what is now known as Chronic Fatigue Syndrome. Despite being bedridden for many years, she still campaigned tirelessly to improve health standards.

She died on 13 August 1910 aged 90. Her relatives declined the offer of burial in Westminster Abbey. She was instead buried at St Margaret's Church in East Wellow, near her parents' home.

Legacy

Before Florence Nightingale, nursing was not considered a respectable profession. With the exception of nuns, the women who worked as nurses were often ill-trained and poorly disciplined. Most were working-class. Florence was determined to encourage educated, 'respectable' women into nursing.

Her work in the Crimea set the standards for modern nursing and helped transform its public image.

Florence Nightingale: Death and Legacy

In August 1910, Florence Nightingale fell ill but seemed to recover and was reportedly in good spirits. A week later, on the evening of Friday, August 12, 1910, she developed an array of troubling symptoms. She died unexpectedly at 2 p.m. the following day, Saturday, August 13, 1910, at her home in London.

Characteristically, she had expressed the desire that her funeral be a quiet and modest affair, despite the public's desire to honor Nightingale—who tirelessly devoted her life to preventing disease and ensuring safe and compassionate treatment for the poor and the suffering. Respecting her last wishes, her relatives turned down a national funeral. The "Lady with the Lamp" was laid to rest in Hampshire, England.

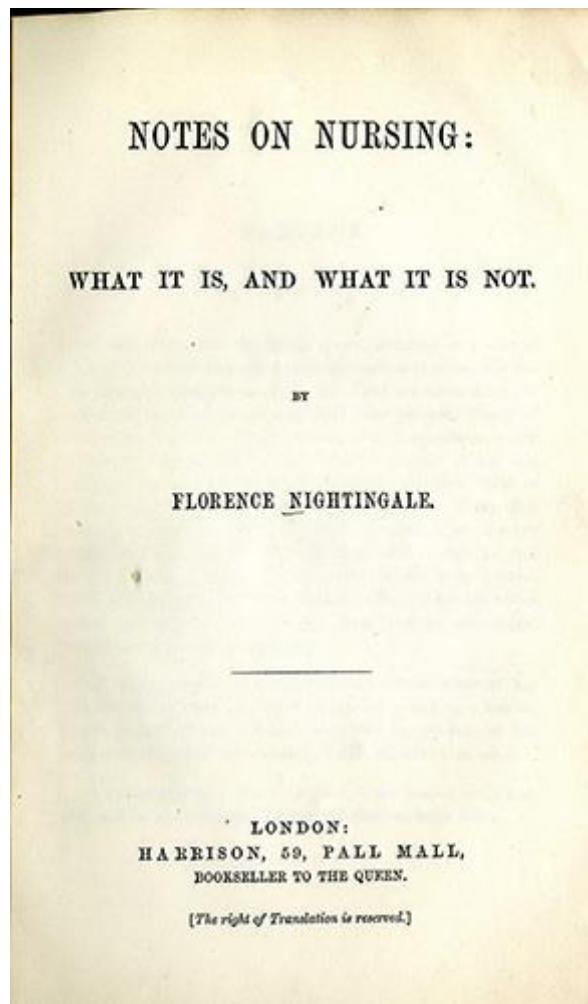
The Florence Nightingale Museum, which sits at the site of the original Nightingale Training School for Nurses, houses more than 2,000 artifacts commemorating the life and career of the "Angel of the Crimea." To this day, Florence Nightingale is broadly acknowledged and revered as the pioneer of modern nursing.

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Professional Nursing Pioneer

<https://library.uab.edu/locations/reynolds/collections/florence-nightingale/life>



Title page from Notes on Nursing,
the first book by Florence Nightingale

In 1859, Florence Nightingale's book *Notes on Nursing: What it is, and What it is Not* was published. Based on knowledge acquired at school in Kaiserswerth and while nursing the sick during the Crimean War, *Notes on Nursing* provides a simple but practical discussion of good patient care, along with helpful hints. According to Florence Nightingale, hygiene, sanitation, fresh air, proper lighting, a good diet, warmth, quietness and attentiveness were necessary conditions for hospitals and were to be ensured by trained nurses. Taken for granted

today, her commonsense advice helped transform hospitals from death houses to sanctuaries of care. This work quickly became a classic introduction to nursing, and has remained in publication to the present day.

During the war a public subscription fund was set up for Florence Nightingale to continue her education of nurses in England, and the Nightingale Training School at St. Thomas' Hospital opened in 1860. The education of recruits involved a year of practical instruction in the wards, supplemented with courses of lecturing, and followed by two years of work experience in the hospital. After graduation, many of the students staffed British hospitals, and others spread the Nightingale education system to other countries.

Through her work and her school, Florence Nightingale is responsible for elevating the profession of nursing to an honorable status. She also wrote about 200 books, pamphlets and reports on hospital, sanitation, and other health-related issues, as well as contributing to the field of statistics. Throughout her life she provided advice on a variety of health care issues to associates all over the globe. Though ill and bedridden for much of her later life, Nightingale managed to continue her great work through correspondence.



Order of Merit awarded to Florence Nightingale, 1907

Since its institution in 1902, the Order of Merit has to date only admitted eight women, of which Florence Nightingale was the first. This highly prestigious Order, of which British membership is limited to the Sovereign and a maximum of 24 others at any one time, comprises six admirals, six generals and twelve civilians eminent in the fields of art, music and literature.

From medal group including, Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem, Order of St John, Royal Red Cross, Geneva Cross, and Norwegian Red Cross Society Badge of Honour.

NAM Accession Number

NAM. 1963-10-54-1

Copyright/Ownership

National Army Museum Copyright

Location

National Army Museum, Conflict in Europe gallery

Object URL

<https://collection.nam.ac.uk/detail.php?acc=1963-10-54-1>



Crimean War

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimean_War



The Battle of Alma was the first major combat in The Crimean War

The **Crimean War** was fought from October 1853 to February 1856 between the [Russian Empire](#) and an ultimately victorious alliance of the [Ottoman Empire](#), [France](#), the [United Kingdom](#), and [Sardinia-Piedmont](#).

Geopolitical causes of the war included the [decline of the Ottoman Empire](#) (the "[Eastern Question](#)"), the expansion of Russia in the preceding [Russo-Turkish Wars](#), and the British and French preference to preserve the Ottoman Empire to maintain the [balance of power](#) in the [Concert of Europe](#). The flashpoint was a disagreement over the rights of Christian minorities in [Palestine](#), (now divided between [Israel](#) and Palestine), then part of the Ottoman Empire, with the French promoting the rights of [Roman Catholics](#), and Russia promoting those of the [Eastern Orthodox Church](#).

The churches worked out their differences with the Ottomans and [came to an agreement](#), but both the [French Emperor Napoleon III](#) and the Russian tsar [Nicholas I](#) refused to back down. Nicholas issued an ultimatum that demanded the [Orthodox subjects of the Ottoman Empire](#) be placed under his protection. Britain attempted to mediate and arranged a compromise to which Nicholas agreed. When the Ottomans demanded changes to the agreement, Nicholas recanted and prepared for war.

In July 1853, Russian troops occupied the [Danubian Principalities](#)^[6] (now part of [Romania](#) but then under Ottoman [suzerainty](#)). On 16 October [O.S. 4 October] 1853, having obtained promises of support from France and Britain, the

Ottomans declared war on Russia. Led by [Omar Pasha](#), the Ottomans fought a strong defensive campaign and stopped the Russian advance at [Silistra](#) (now in [Bulgaria](#)). A separate action on the fort town of [Kars](#), in the Ottoman Empire, led to a siege, and an Ottoman attempt to reinforce the garrison was destroyed by a Russian fleet at the [Battle of Sinop](#) in November 1853.

Fearing the growth of influence of the Russian Empire, the British and French fleets entered the [Black Sea](#) in January 1854. They moved north to [Varna](#) in June 1854 and arrived just in time for the Russians to abandon Silistra. In the [Baltic](#), near the Russian capital of [Saint Petersburg](#), an Anglo-French fleet instituted a naval blockade and bottled up the outnumbered Russian [Baltic Fleet](#), causing economic damage to Russia by blockading trade while also forcing the Russians to keep a large army guarding St. Petersburg from a potential allied attack.

After a minor skirmish at Köstence (now [Constanta](#)), the allied commanders decided to attack Russia's main naval base in the Black Sea, [Sevastopol](#), in [Crimea](#). After extended preparations, allied forces landed on the peninsula in September 1854 and marched their way to a point south of Sevastopol after they had won the [Battle of the Alma](#) on 20 September 1854. The Russians counterattacked on 25 October in what became the [Battle of Balaclava](#) and were repulsed, but the [British Army](#)'s forces were seriously depleted as a result. A second Russian counterattack at [Inkerman](#) ended in a stalemate.

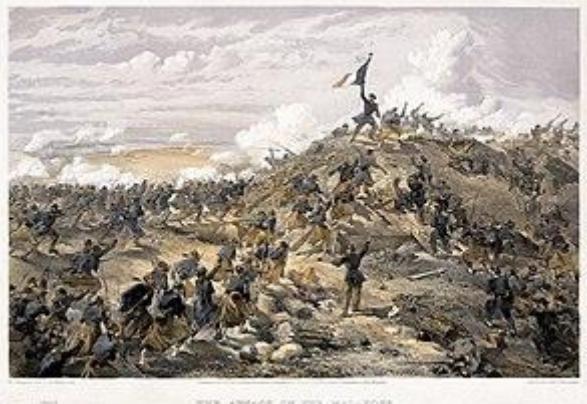
By 1855, the Italian Kingdom of Sardinia sent an [expeditionary force](#) to Crimea, siding with France, Britain and the Ottoman Empire. The front settled into the [Siege of Sevastopol](#), involving brutal conditions for troops on both sides. Smaller military actions took place in the [Caucasus](#) (1853–1855), the [White Sea](#) (July–August 1854) and the [North Pacific](#) (1854–1855).

Sevastopol finally fell after eleven months, after the French [assaulted Fort Malakoff](#). Isolated and facing a bleak prospect of invasion by the West if the war continued, Russia [sued for peace](#) in March 1856. France and Britain welcomed the development, owing to the conflict's domestic unpopularity. The [Treaty of Paris](#), signed on 30 March 1856, ended the war. It forbade Russia to base warships in the Black Sea. The Ottoman [vassal states](#) of [Wallachia](#) and [Moldavia](#) became largely independent. Christians in the Ottoman Empire gained a degree of official equality, and the Orthodox Church regained control of the Christian churches in dispute.

The Crimean War was one of the first conflicts in which military forces used modern technologies such as explosive naval [shells](#), [railways](#) and [telegraphs](#). The war was also one of the first to be documented extensively in written reports and in [photographs](#). The war quickly became a symbol of logistical, medical and tactical failures and of mismanagement. The reaction in Britain led to a demand for the professionalisation of medicine, most famously achieved by [Florence Nightingale](#), who gained worldwide attention for pioneering modern [nursing](#) while she treated the wounded.

The Crimean War marked a turning point for the Russian Empire. The war weakened the [Imperial Russian Army](#), drained the treasury and undermined Russia's influence in

Europe. The empire would take decades to recover. Russia's humiliation forced its educated elites to identify its problems and recognise the need for fundamental reforms. They saw rapid modernisation as the sole way to recover the empire's status as a [European power](#). The war thus became a catalyst for [reforms of Russia's social institutions](#), including the [abolition of serfdom](#) and overhauls in the justice system, local self-government, education and military service.

Crimean War	
Part of the Ottoman wars in Europe and the Russo-Turkish Wars	
	
Attack on the Malakoff , by William Simpson	
Date	16 October 1853 – 30 March 1856 (2 years, 5 months and 2 weeks)
Location	Crimea, North Caucasus , Balkans , Black Sea , Baltic Sea , White Sea , Far East
Result	Allied victory
Territorial changes	Russia loses the Danube Delta and Southern Bessarabia .
Belligerents	
 Ottoman Empire  France  United Kingdom  Sardinia	 Russia  Greece
Commanders and leaders	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •  Abdulmejid I •  Omar Pasha •  Napoléon III •  J. L. de Saint-Arnaud •  George Hamilton-Gordon •  Lord Palmerston •  FitzRoy Somerset 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •  Nicholas I •  Alexander II •  Prince Menshikov •  Prince Gorchakov •  Prince Paskevich •  Prince Vorontsov

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •  Alfonso La Marmora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •  Nikolay Muravyov •  Pavel Nakhimov †
Strength	
Total: 673,900  235,568  309,268  97,864  21,000	Total: 889,000–1,774,872  888,000 mobilised 324,478 deployed
Casualties and losses	
Total: 165,363 dead 45,770 combat deaths 119,593 non-combat deaths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •  45,400 dead 20,900 combat deaths 24,500 non-combat deaths •  95,615 dead 20,240 combat deaths 75,375 non-combat deaths •  22,182 dead 4,602 combat deaths 17,580 non-combat deaths •  2,166 dead 28 combat deaths 2,138 non-combat deaths 	Total: 450,015 dead 73,125 combat deaths 376,890 non-combat deaths
Casualties include death by disease. In all cases, death by disease exceeded the sum of "killed in action" or "died of wounds".	



London July 19 1886
Miss Reynolds & Brandon

Gentlemen
In answer to your request, I must confess a natural reluctance & my poor name being used, if it will be of any service in spreading the knowledge of your salicylic salts as a dressing. My experience has been that, in the early stages of Cancer, the relief it gives is almost beyond thanks to the poor sufferer, & has been attending to allaying the terrible smell. Others will tell you of its great use in operations. I wish its price brought it more within the means of District Nursing, which has to do with such painful chronic cases, & of Hospitals. I beg to remain, Gentlemen
Your obedt Servt
Florence Nightingale

Letter from Nightingale advocating for the use of salicylic acid, an antiseptic, in dressings for cancer patients, 1886.



FNTCN

Florence Nightingale Training College of Nursing

**Florence Nightingale Faculty
of Nursing, Midwifery &
Palliative Care
King's College London**



Former names	– The Nightingale Training School and Home for Nurses – Nightingale School of Nursing – Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery
Established	9 July 1860
Parent institution	King's College London
Head of School	Ian Norman
Location	James Clerk Maxwell Building 57 Waterloo Road London, England SE1 8WA ^[1]
Website	www.kcl.ac.uk/nmpc



The **Florence Nightingale Faculty of Nursing, Midwifery & Palliative Care** is an [academic faculty](#) within [King's College London](#). The faculty is the world's first nursing school to be continuously connected to a fully serving hospital and medical school ([St. Thomas' Hospital](#)). Established on 9 July 1860 by [Florence Nightingale](#), the founder of modern nursing, it was a model for many similar training schools through the UK, Commonwealth and other countries for the latter half of the 19th century. It is primarily concerned with the education of people to become [nurses](#) and [midwives](#). It also carries out [nursing research](#), [continuing professional development](#) and postgraduate programmes. The Faculty forms part of the Waterloo campus on the [South Bank](#) of the [River Thames](#) and is now one of the largest faculties in the university.

The school is ranked as the number one faculty for nursing in London and in the United Kingdom whilst third in the world rankings and belongs to one of the leading universities in health services, policy and research in the world. A [freedom-of-](#)

[information request](#) in 2015 disclosed that the Florence Nightingale Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery had one of the lowest admission offer rates of 14% to its applicants.

The faculty specialises in the following areas: child and adolescent nursing; midwifery and women's health; adult nursing; mental health nursing; and postgraduate research, with programmes catering to the needs of a wider range of individuals and healthcare professionals continuing their professional development.

History

Inspired by [Florence Nightingale](#) and her nurses' work during the [Crimean War](#), a fund was set up in 1855 by members of the public to raise money for her work. By June 1856, £44,039 (equivalent to over £4.26 million in 2016) was raised. Nightingale decided to use the money to set up a training school at [St Thomas' Hospital](#). The first nurses began their training on 9 July 1860. Graduates of the school used to be called 'Nightingales'.

When Nightingale's school for nurses was initially set up, under the direction of [Mrs Wardroper](#), the hospital matron, the students had a typical training period lasting a year. Students normally lived in-house; whilst having their own private rooms, a common room for lounge or socials was provided in the hospital's special area. The students attended their classes/patients at St. Thomas' Hospital. Around twenty to thirty students were accepted in a year, whose probationary period fall under two classifications. A common class woman who serves as student, upon completion, would receive a certain small amount of money plus a placement in a home or institution. An upper-class woman or 'Lady', on the other hand, would have completed some education and would be given the opportunity to assist in the school. Uniforms were provided at any case, and they would be under the charge of a matron (and an assistant). Upon graduation, they would be given a chance to visit Florence Nightingale in her South Street apartment, a momentous occasion for few people to meet her in person, especially since Nightingale's profile has been made well-known nationwide after the Crimean War. Nightingale kept extensive notes on all the students in the school, including their 'character'. She placed particular importance upon character; should there be any issue about 'character', the 'certification' of a nurse would be opposed.

Between 1860 and 1903 the school certified 1,907 nurses as having had one year's training. Many of the trainees went on to be matrons or superintendents of nursing. [Alicia Lloyd Still](#) became matron of the hospital and superintendent of the Nightingale training school in 1913. She introduced many educational innovations such as: a designated sister tutor, Nightingale medals for high achieving probationers, (designed by [Countess Feodora Gleichen](#)), ward charts to record student nurses' learning which were later adopted by other hospitals and the [General Nursing Council](#). Lloyd Still designed and inaugurated the Nightingale Badge in 1925 which was awarded to all students graduating from the school until 1995. Lloyd Still launched the Nightingale Fellowship for all alumni and was the first president in 1928.

Over the years, the training and the school itself went through a series of changes, mergers and expansions. The curriculum for nurses has changed enormously since.

Further, in 1991, the school merged with Olive Haydon School of Midwifery and the Thomas Guy & Lewisham School of Nursing, creating the **Nightingale and Guy's College of Nursing & Midwifery**. The following year the name changed to the Nightingale College of Health. In 1993, it merged with King's College Hospital School of Nursing at Normanby College and formed the **Nightingale Institute**. In 1996, the institute was fully integrated into King's College London and was combined with the university's Department of Nursing Studies two years later to form the **Florence Nightingale Division of Nursing & Midwifery**. In 1999 it was renamed the **Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery**. In September 2014 the school changed its name to the "**Florence Nightingale Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery**". In 2017 the Cicely Saunders Institute at King's moved from the Faculty of Life Sciences & Medicine to join with the Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery. The Faculty was renamed the **Florence Nightingale Faculty of Nursing, Midwifery & Palliative Care**. As of 2021, the Florence Nightingale Faculty of Nursing, Midwifery & Palliative Care is a faculty of 300 staff and 4,000 students.

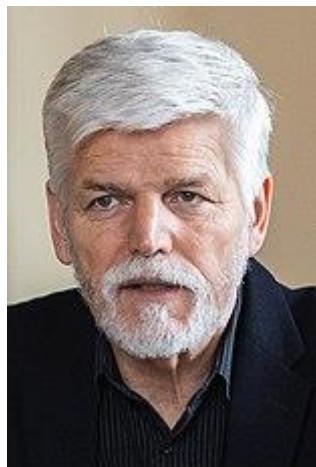
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List of alumni of King's College London

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_alumni_of_King%27s_College_London

This list of alumni of King's College London comprises notable graduates as well as non-graduate former, and current, students. It also includes those who may be considered alumni by extension, having studied at institutions later merged with King's College London. It does not include those whose only connection with the college is (i) being a member of the staff, or (ii) the conferral of an honorary degree or honorary fellowship.





President of the Czech Republic Petr Pavel (MA)



Prime Minister of Jordan Marouf al-Bakhit (PhD, 1990)



President and Prime Minister of the Seychelles France-Albert René (LLB, 1957)

state / government	individual	office
Bahamas	Sir Lynden Pindling	Prime Minister (1969–1992) Premier (1967–1969)
British Virgin Islands	Augustus Jaspert	Governor (2017–2021)
Cyprus	Tassos Papadopoulos	President (2003–2008)

 Cyprus	Glafcos Clerides	President (1993–2003)
 Cyprus	John Harding, 1st Baron Harding of Petherton	Governor (1955–1957)
 Czech Republic	Petr Pavel	President (2023–)
 Falkland Islands	Nigel Phillips	Governor (2017–)
 Ghana	William Hare, 5th Earl of Listowel	Governor-General (1957–1960)
 Gibraltar	Ed Davis	Governor (2016–2020)
 Grenada	Maurice Bishop	President (1979–1983)
 Iraq	Abd al-Rahman al-Bazzaz	Prime Minister (1965–1966)
 Ireland	Michael Collins	Chairman of the Irish Provisional Government (1922)
 Jordan	Marouf al-Bakhit	Prime Minister (2005–2007; 2011)
 Moldova	Natalia Gherman	Acting Prime Minister (2015)
 Saint Kitts and Nevis	Sir Lee Moore	Prime Minister (1979–1980)
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Sir Sydney Gun-Munro	Governor (1976–1979) Governor-General (1979–1985)
 Seychelles	<u>France-Albert René</u>	Prime Minister (1976–1977) President (1977–2004)

 Turks and Caicos Islands	Martin Bourke	Governor (1993–1996)
 Turks and Caicos Islands	John Freeman	Governor (2016–2019)
 Uganda	Godfrey Binaisa	President (1979–1981)

Note: Please visit the cited Web Link for the list of alumni of King's College London



Florence Nightingale Museum

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florence_Nightingale_Museum

Florence Nightingale Museum



Museum entrance



Location within Central London

Established	1989; 35 years ago
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Location	Lambeth Palace Road London, SE1 United Kingdom
Coordinates	 51.500278°N 0.1175°W
Owner	The Florence Nightingale Museum Trust
Public transit access	 Waterloo  Waterloo
Website	florence-nightingale.co.uk

The **Florence Nightingale Museum** is located at [St Thomas' Hospital](#), which faces the [Palace of Westminster](#) across the [River Thames](#) in South Bank, central [London](#), England. It is open to the public five days a week, Wednesday to Sunday 10:00am until 5:00pm (last entry at 4:30pm).

The museum tells the real story of [Florence Nightingale](#), "the lady with the lamp", from her Victorian childhood to her experiences in the [Crimean](#), through to her years as an ardent campaigner for health reform. Nightingale is recognised as the founder of modern nursing in the [United Kingdom](#). The new museum explains her legacy and also celebrates nursing today: it is a member of [The London Museums of Health & Medicine](#) group.



A stained-glass window of Nightingale, on display at the museum

In 1860, four years after her famous involvement in the [Crimean War](#), Nightingale founded the [Nightingale Training School](#) for nurses at St. Thomas' Hospital and the museum is located on this site.

The new museum is designed around three pavilions that tell her story. The Gilded Cage tells the story of Nightingale's privileged childhood and her struggle against stifling social conventions. The Calling shows how Nightingale and her team coped with the crisis in the military hospitals where the legend of the lady with the lamp was born. Reform and Inspire

shows the other side of Nightingale, the reformer who campaigned tirelessly for health reform at home and abroad.

Highlights from the Collection include the writing slate Nightingale used as a child, her pet owl Athena (which she rescued in [Athens](#) and hand reared, and which became her constant companion, travelling everywhere in her pocket), and Nightingale's medicine chest, which she took with her to the Crimean. It contains a mix of medicines and herbal remedies, from bicarbonate of soda to powdered rhubarb. The museum displays a rare Register of Nurses that lists women who served under Nightingale in the military hospitals in [Turkey](#) and the Crimean.

Interactive exhibits have been created to offer different ways of exploring Florence's story and influence. Free creative activities for children are offered during the holidays.



Florence Nightingale Foundation

<https://florence-nightingale-foundation.org.uk/about-us/aboutfnf/>

Florence Nightingale Foundation (FNF) supports nurses and midwives to improve care and save lives. As a UK-based charity, now in our 90th anniversary year, we are expanding to reach one million nurses and midwives by 2027. Experience shows us the transformation that is possible when FNF enable nurses and midwives to connect, lead, and influence healthcare.

The Foundation's principal focus is on improving health, clinical outcomes and patient experience, through building nursing and midwifery leadership capacity and capability. It does this by enabling nurses and midwives to access sophisticated leadership development opportunities, both in the UK and overseas, tailored to the participants' needs.

It is important that nurses and midwives are empowered to use their professional voice effectively and seek all opportunities to influence healthcare policy and practice. We will ensure that the Foundation becomes 'the go to place' for professional opinion and debate, a recognised Think Tank for healthcare thought, and will be a voice for the nursing and midwifery professions.

Our Vision

With our partners, we will continue to grow as a world-class charity, supporting nurses and midwives to develop the personal and leadership skills they need to improve care, save lives, and promote well-being across the world.

Our Mission

Dedicated to supporting and developing nurses and midwives to improve care and save lives across the world, maintaining Florence Nightingale's legacy.

Choose our Academy

The Florence Nightingale Foundation Academy provides your best choice for nursing and midwifery leadership development, ongoing support and independent thought leadership.

We support nurses and midwives to improve care and save lives. Experience shows us the transformation that is possible when FNF enables nurses and midwives to connect, lead and influence healthcare.

We work with nurses and midwives at every level of their career, and we cover all sectors - the NHS, military, social care, primary care and the charity and independent sectors.

Read more about what we offer in the links below or download our brochure below.

If you would like to find out more about what we offer, please don't hesitate to get in touch with us.

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MARCH 21, 1908

BLACK & WHITE

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MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AT THE SCUTARI HOSPITAL IN 1856, AND A PENCIL PORTRAIT OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS LADY AS SHE IS NOW IN THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF HER AGE

Crimean War: Florence Nightingale at Scutari Hospital, 1856, plus a portrait drawing. Process print, 1908.

Florence Nightingale

Journal of Nursing

<https://fnjn.org/en/about-106>

About the Florence Nightingale Journal of Nursing

Florence Nightingale Journal of Nursing is a peer-reviewed, open access, online-only journal published by İstanbul University-Cerrahpaşa.

Florence Nightingale Journal of Nursing is a continuously published journal in English.

Florence Nightingale Journal of Nursing employs a continuous publication model, allowing articles to be immediately released online rather than waiting for other articles in the issue to be completed. This model enhances the visibility and accessibility of the latest developments in the field.

Journal History

As of 2020, the journal has changed its title to Florence Nightingale Journal of Nursing.

Previous Title (1991-2019)

Florence Nightingale Hemşirelik Dergisi

ISSN: 2147-4923

EISSN: 2147-8686

Current Title (2020-...)

Florence Nightingale Journal of Nursing

EISSN 2687-6442

Abstracting and Indexing

Florence Nightingale Journal of Nursing is covered in the following abstracting and indexing databases;

- [PubMed Central](#)
- [Web of Science-Emerging Sources Citation Index](#)
- [Scopus](#)
- [DOAJ](#)
- [TUBITAK ULAKBIM TR Index](#)
- [Gale](#)

- [China National Knowledge Infrastructure \(CNKI\)](#)
- [EBSCO](#)
- [Cabells](#)

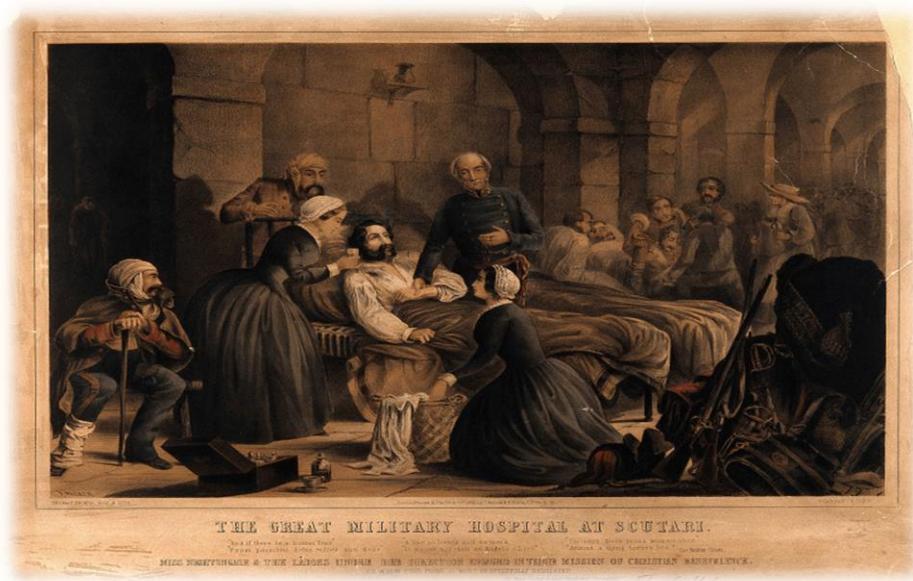
All content published in the journal is permanently archived in [Portico](#).

Aims, Scope, and Audience

The aim of the Florence Nightingale Journal of Nursing is to publish original research papers that possess significant scientific and clinical value in the fields of nursing research, practice, education, and management. The journal also welcomes reviews, rare case reports, and letters to the editors.

The target audience of the journal encompasses nurses, academicians, clinical researchers, medical and health professionals, students, nursing professionals, as well as relevant professional and academic bodies and institutions.

Publication Services by



Crimean War: Florence Nightingale and her staff nursing a patient in the military hospital at Scutari

Inspirational Florence Nightingale Quotes

<https://blog.nursing.com/florence-nightingale-quotes>

The following are some inspirational Florence Nightingale quotes that will completely change your perspective.

1. “Never give nor take an excuse.”
2. “Ignite the mind’s spark to rise the sun in you.”
3. “There is no part of my life, upon which I can look back without pain.”
4. “A human being does not cease to exist at death. It is change, not destruction, which takes place.”
5. “Mankind must **make heaven before we can ‘go to heaven’** (as the phrase is), in this world as in any other.”
6. **“I ATTRIBUTE MY SUCCESS TO THIS – I NEVER GAVE OR TOOK ANY EXCUSE.”**
7. “Remember my name ... you’ll be screaming it later.”
8. “A hundred struggle and drown in the breakers. One discovers the new world. Rather, ten times, die in the surf heralding the way to a new world, than stand idly on the shore.”
9. “So, NEVER LOSE AN OPPORTUNITY OF URGING A PRACTICAL BEGINNING, however small, for it is wonderful how often in such matters the mustard-seed germinates and roots itself.”
10. “You ask me why I do not write something.... I think one’s feelings waste themselves in words, they ought all to be distilled into actions and into actions which bring results.”

11. "I am of certain convinced that the greatest heroes are those who do their duty in the daily grind of domestic affairs whilst the world whirls as a maddening dreidel."
12. "**How very little can be done under the spirit of fear.**"
13. "The world is put back by the death of everyone who has to sacrifice the development of his or her peculiar gifts to conventionality."

Florence Nightingale's Quotes on Nursing Students

In my opinion, nursing school is harder than the years spent as a practicing nurse. From the crippling self-doubt, while juggling studies and working night-shift to not being sure where you fit in, life as a nursing student is certainly hard.

If you're a nursing student who's wondering how you'll find the strength to make it through the rest of the semester, the following Florence Nightingale quotes on nursing students will get you through nursing school:

Top 10 Must Join Nursing Subreddits

1. "Nursing is an art: and if it is to be made an art, it requires an exclusive devotion as hard a preparation as any painter's or sculptor's work; for what is the having to do with dead canvas or dead marble, compared with having to do with the living body, the temple of God's spirit? It is one of the Fine Arts: I had almost said, the finest of Fine Arts."
2. "I use the word nursing for want of a better. It has been limited to signify little more than the administration of medicines and the application of poultices. It ought to signify the proper use of fresh air, light, warmth, cleanliness, quiet, and the proper selection and administration of diet-all at the least expense of vital power to the patient."
3. "A nurse is to maintain the air within the room as fresh as the air without, without lowering the temperature."

4. "Every nurse out to be careful to wash her hands very frequently during the day. If her face, too, so much the better."
5. "For it may safely be said, not that the habit of ready and correct observation will by itself make us useful nurses, but that without it we shall be useless with all our devotion."

1. "For us who Nurses, our Nursing is a thing, which, unless in it we are making progress every year, every month, every week, take my word for it we are going back. The more experience we gain, the more progress we can make."
2. "No man, not even a doctor, ever gives any other definition of what a nurse should be than this 'devoted and obedient. This definition would do just as well for a porter. It might even do for a horse. It would not do for a policeman."
3. "If a nurse declines to do these kinds of things for her patient, "because it is not her business," I should say that nursing was not her calling. I have seen surgical "sisters," women whose hands were worth to them two or three guineas a-week, down upon their knees scouring a room or hut because they thought it otherwise not fit for their patients to go into. I am far from wishing nurses to scour. It is a waste of power. But I do say that these women had the true nurse-calling—the good of their sick first, and second only the consideration of what it was their "place" to do—and that women who wait for the housemaid to do this, or for the charwoman to do that when their patients are suffering, have not the making of a nurse in them."

Florence Nightingale Quotes About Patient Care

Nurses who truly care for their patients as they provide medical assistance create a gratifying experience for everyone. The following are Florence Nightingale quotes that will inspire you to provide the best possible care for your patients:

1. "For the sick, it is important to have the best."

2. "Unnecessary noise is the most cruel absence of care that can be inflicted on the sick or the well."
3. "To attempt to keep a ward warm at the expense of making the sick repeatedly breathe their own hot, humid, putrescine atmosphere is a certain way to delay recovery or to destroy life."
4. "**The very first requirement in a hospital is that it should DO THE SICK NO HARM.**"
5. "Badly constructed houses do for the healthy what badly constructed hospitals do for the sick. Once insure that the air is stagnant, and sickness is certain to follow."
6. "It is often thought that medicine is the curative process. It is no such thing; medicine is the surgery of functions, as surgery proper is that of limbs and organs. Neither can do anything but remove obstructions; neither can cure; nature alone cures. Surgery removes the bullet out of the limb, which is an obstruction to cure, but nature heals the wound. So it is with medicine; the function of an organ becomes obstructed; medicine, so far as we know, assists nature to remove the obstruction, but does nothing more. And what nursing has to do in either case, is to put the patient in the best condition for nature to act upon him."
7. "Apprehension, uncertainty, waiting, expectation, fear of surprise, do a patient more harm than any exertion. Remember he is face to face with his enemy all the time."
8. "If a patient is cold, if a patient is feverish, if a patient is faint, if he is sick after taking food, if he has a bed-sore, it is generally the fault not of the disease, but of the nursing."
9. "People say the effect is only on the mind. It is no such thing. The effect is on the body, too. Little as we know about the way in which we are affected by form, by color, and light, we do know this, that they have an actual physical effect. Variety of form and brilliancy of color in the objects presented to patients, are actual means of recovery."

10. "The amount of relief and comfort experienced by the sick after the skin has been carefully washed and dried, is one of the commonest observations made at a sick bed."
11. "It is the unqualified result of all my experience with the sick that, second only to their need of fresh air, is their need of light; that, after a close room, what hurts them most is a dark room and that it is not only light but direct sunlight they want."

Florence Nightingale Quotes on Education

1. "The best nurses have the essential qualifications before they go to school."
2. To understand God's thoughts, one must study statistics, for these are the measure of His purpose.
3. "The most important practical lesson that can be given to nurses is to teach them what to observe-how to observe-what symptoms indicate improvement-what the reverse-which are of importance-which are of none-which are the evidence of neglect-and of what kind of neglect."
4. "Let us never consider ourselves finished nurses ... we must be learning all of our lives."
5. "In it and in the other prayers of the Mystics there is scarcely a petition. There is never a word of the theory that God's dealings with us are to show His "power"; still less of the theory."

Florence Nightingale Quotes on Life

1. "Let each person tell the truth from his own experience."
2. "Everything is sketchy. The world does nothing but sketch."
3. "Life is a hard fight, a struggle, a wrestling with the principle of evil, hand to hand, foot to foot. Every inch of the way is disputed. The night is given us to take a breath, to pray, to drink deep at the fountain of power. The day, to use the strength which has been given us, to go forth to work with it till the evening."

4. "Patriotism is not enough, there must be no hatred or bitterness for anyone."
5. Live life when you have it. Life is a splendid gift — there is nothing small about it. For the greatest things grow by God's Law out of the smallest. But to live your life you must discipline it. You must not fritter it away in "fair purpose, erring act, inconstant will" but make your thoughts, your acts, all work to the same end and that end, not self but God. That is what we call character."
6. "Never dispute with anybody who wishes to contradict you, says a most reasonable saint."

Florence Nightingale Quotes on Leadership

1. Let whoever is in charge keep this simple question in her head (not, how can I always do this right thing myself, but) **how can I provide for this right thing to be always done?**
2. "To be "in charge" is certainly not only to carry out the proper measures yourself but to see that everyone else does so too; to see that no one either wilfully or ignorantly thwarts or prevents such measures. It is neither to do everything yourself nor to appoint a number of people to each duty, but to ensure that each does that duty to which he is appointed."
3. "May we hope that, when we are all dead and gone, leaders will arise who have been personally experienced in the hard, practical work, the difficulties, and the joys of organizing nursing reforms, and who will lead far beyond anything we have done!"

Florence Nightingale Quotes on God

1. "To be a fellow worker with God is the highest aspiration of which we can conceive man capable."
2. "People talk about imitating Christ, and imitate Him in the little trifling formal things, such as washing the feet, saying His prayer, and so on; but if anyone attempts the real imitation of Him, there are no bounds to the outcry with which the presumption of that person is condemned."

3. "I must strive to see only God in my friends, and God in my cats."
4. "If I could give you information of my life it would be to show how a woman of very ordinary ability has been led by God in strange and unaccustomed paths to do in His service what He has done in her. And if I could tell you all, you would see how God has done all, and I nothing. I have worked hard, very hard, that is all; and I have never refused God anything."

The 'Angel of the Crimea' was a great nurse, to say the least. And to reach such excellence is impossible without being her student.

Through her book, Florence Nightingale brought attention to the personal and professional changes nurses need to make. Little did she know that over 100 years later, her words would be inspiring us.

Inspiring Florence Nightingale Quotes

- The world is put back by the death of everyone who has to sacrifice the development of his or her peculiar gifts to conventionality
- We're there none who were discontented with what they have... the world would never reach anything better.
- So never lose an opportunity of urging a practical beginning, however small, for it is wonderful how often in such matters the mustard seed germinates and roots itself.
- There is no part of my life, upon which I can look back without pain
- I attribute my success to this... I never gave or took any excuse.
- Rather, ten times, die in the surf, heralding the way to a new world than stand idly on the shore.
- How very little can be done under the spirit of fear

- I do see the difference now between me and other men. When a disaster happens, I act, and they make excuses
- I think one's feelings waste themselves in words; they ought all to be distilled into actions which bring results
- By mortifying vanity, we do ourselves no good. It is the want of interest in our life which produces it; by filling up that want of interest in our life, we can alone remedy it.
- It is very well to say, "Be prudent, be careful, try to get to know each other." But how are you to know each other?
- Mankind must make heaven before we can "go to heaven" (as the phrase is), in this world as in any other.
- I think one's feelings waste themselves in words...They ought all to be distilled into actions which bring results.
- Were there none who were discontented with what they have... The world would never reach anything better
- How very little can be done under the spirit of fear
- What cruel mistakes are sometimes made by benevolent men and women in matters of business about which they can know nothing and think they know a great deal
- By mortifying vanity, we do ourselves no good. It is the want of interest in our life which produces it; by filling up that want of interest in our life, we can alone remedy it.
- People say the effect is only on the mind. It is no such thing. The effect is on the body, too. Little as we know about the way in which we are affected by form, by color, and light, we do know this, that they have an actual physical effect. Variety of form and brilliancy of color in the objects presented to patients are actual means of recovery
- Asceticism is the trifling of an enthusiast with his power, a puerile coquetting with his selfishness or his vanity, in the absence of any sufficiently great object to employ the first or overcome the last

- Never dispute with anybody who wishes to contradict you, says a most reasonable saint
- Everything is sketchy... The world does nothing but sketch
- There is no part of my life, upon which I can look back without pain
- Why do people sit up so late, or, more rarely, get up so early? Not because the day is not long enough, but because they have no time in the day to themselves
- Live your life while you have it. Life is a splendid gift. There is nothing small in it. Far the greatest things grow by God's law out of the smallest. But to live your life, you must discipline it
- Starting a job and working hard is how to be successful
- Live life when you have it. Life is a splendid gift... There is nothing small about it
- To be 'in charge' is certainly not only to carry out the proper measures yourself but to see that everyone else does so too

Florence Nightingale Quotes About Patient Care

- The world is put back by the death of everyone who has to sacrifice the development of his or her peculiar gifts to conventionality
- What the horrors of war are, no one can imagine. They are not wounds and blood and fever, spotted and low, or dysentery, chronic and acute, cold and heat and famine. They are intoxication, drunken brutality, demoralization, and disorder on the part of the inferior... jealousies, meanness, indifference, selfish brutality on the part of the superior
- The craving for 'the return of the day, which the sick so constantly evince, is generally nothing but the desire for light
- Apprehension, uncertainty, waiting, expectation, fear of surprise do a patient more harm than any exertion. Remember he is face to face with his enemy all the time

- The amount of relief and comfort experienced by the sick after the skin has been carefully washed and dried is one of the commonest observations made at a sickbed
- For the sick, it is important to have the best
- Hospitals are only an intermediate stage of civilization, never intended ... to take in the whole sick population. May we hope that the day will come ... when every poor sick person will have the opportunity of a share in a district sick-nurse at home
- It is the unqualified result of all my experience with the sick that, second only to their need of fresh air, is their need of light; that, after a close room, what hurts them most is a dark room and that it is not only light but direct sunlight they want
- The first possibility of rural cleanliness lies in water supply
- People say the effect is only on the mind. It is no such thing. The effect is on the body, too. Little as we know about the way in which we are affected by form, by color, and light, we do know this, that they have an actual physical effect. Variety of form and brilliancy of color in the objects presented to patients are actual means of recovery
- If you knew how unreasonably sick people suffer from reasonable causes of distress, you would take more pains about all these things
- Unnecessary noise is the most cruel absence of care that can be inflicted on the sick or the well
- The very first requirement in a hospital is that it should do the sick no harm
- There are no specific diseases, only specific disease conditions
- And what nursing has to do in either case is to put the patient in the best condition for nature to act upon him
- Wise and humane management of the patient is the best safeguard against infection

- If a patient is cold, if a patient is feverish, if a patient is faint, if he is sick after taking food, if he has a bed-sore, it is generally the fault not of the disease, but of the nursing
- The only English patients I have ever known refuse tea have been typhus cases; and the first sign of their getting better was their craving again for tea
- Hospitals are only an intermediate stage of civilization, never intended ... to take in the whole sick population. May we hope that the day will come ... when every poor sick person will have the opportunity of a share in a district sick-nurse at home
- A human being does not cease to exist at death. It is change, not destruction, which takes place

Florence Nightingale Quotes About Nursing Students

- The world is put back by the death of everyone who has to sacrifice the development of his or her peculiar gifts to conventionality
- No man, not even a doctor, ever gives any other definition of what a nurse should be than this – ‘devoted and obedient. This definition would do just as well for a porter. It might even do for a horse. It would not do for a policeman
- Rather, ten times, die in the surf, heralding the way to a new world than stand idly on the shore
- I am of certain convinced that the greatest heroes are those who do their duty in the daily grind of domestic affairs whilst the world whirls as a maddening dreidel
- Instead of wishing to see more doctors made by women joining what there are, I wish to see as few doctors, either male or female, as possible. For, mark you, the women have made no improvement. They have only tried to be “men,” and they have only succeeded in being third-rate men
- Women should have the true nurse calling, the good of the sick first the second only the consideration of what is their ‘place’ to do... and that women who want for a housemaid to

do this or the charwomen to do that, when the patient is suffering, have not the making of a nurse in them

- By mortifying vanity, we do ourselves no good. It is the want of interest in our life which produces it; by filling up that want of interest in our life, we can alone remedy it
- For it may safely be said, not that the habit of ready and correct observation will by itself make us useful nurses, but that without it we shall be useless with all our devotion
- The very elements of what constitutes good nursing are as little understood for the well as for the sick. The same laws of health, or of nursing, for they are in reality the same, obtain among the well as among the sick
- I did not think of going to give myself a position, but for the sake of common humanity
- To be a fellow-worker with God is the highest aspiration of which we can conceive man capable
- I stand at the altar of the murdered men, and, while I live, I fight their cause
- The most important practical lesson that can be given to nurses is to teach them what to observe... How to observe ... What symptoms indicate improvement ... What the reverse ... Which is of importance ... Which are of none... Which is the evidence of neglect... And of what kind of neglect
- Let us never consider ourselves finished nurses... We must be learning all of our lives

Florence Nightingale Quotes About Women

- I have lived and slept in the same bed with English countesses and Prussian farm women... No woman has excited passions among women more than I have
- She said the object and color in the materials around us actually have a physical effect on us, on how we feel

- Let whoever is in charge keep this simple question in her head (not, how can I always do this right thing myself, but) how can I provide for this right thing to be always done?
- Women should have the true nurse calling, the good of the sick first the second only the consideration of what is their 'place' to do – and that women who want for a housemaid to do this or the charwomen to do that, when the patient is suffering, have not the making of a nurse in them
- Women dream till they have no longer the strength to dream; those dreams against which they so struggle, so honestly, vigorously, and conscientiously, and so in vain, yet which are them.
- Instead of wishing to see more doctors made by women joining what there are, I wish to see as few doctors, either male or female, as possible. For, mark you, the women have made no improvement. They have only tried to be "men," and they have only succeeded in being third-rate men
- Woman has nothing but her affections, –and this makes her at once more loving and less loved

Florence Nightingale Quotes About God

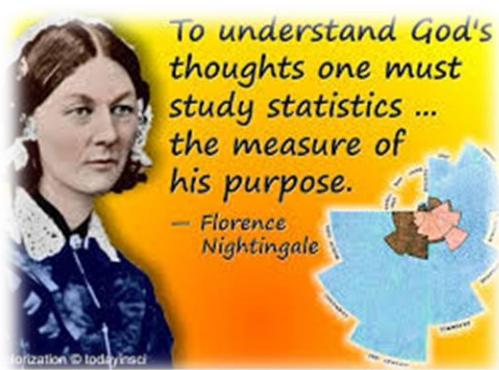
- To understand God's thoughts, we must study statistics, for these are the measure of his purpose
- In it and the other **prayers** of the Mystics, there is scarcely a petition. There is never a word of the theory that God's dealings with us are to show His "power"; still less of the theory
- The martyr sacrifices themselves entirely in vain. Or rather not in vain; for they make the selfish more selfish, the lazy lazier, the narrow narrower.
- God spoke to me and called me to His Service. What form this service was to take the voice did not say

- That “of His own good pleasure” He has” predestined” any souls to eternal damnation
- When shall we see a life full of steady enthusiasm, walking straight to its aim, flying home, as that bird is now, against the wind – with the calmness and the confidence of one who knows the laws of God and can apply them?
- I must strive to see only God in my friends, and God in my cats
- That Religion is not devotion, but work and suffering for the love of God; this is the true doctrine of Mystics

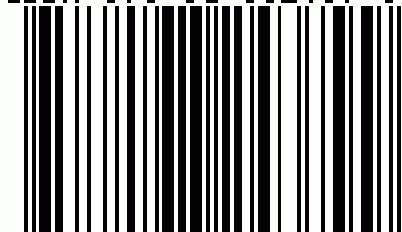
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